

# Spirit of Jefferson.

VOL. 1.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1844.

NO. 11.

## SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
**JAMES W. BELLER,**  
(OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, A FEW DOORS ABOVE THE  
VALLEY BANK.)  
At \$2.00 in advance—\$3.50 if paid within six  
months—or \$3.00 if not paid until after the ex-  
piration of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of  
\$1.00 per square for the first three insertions, and 25 cents  
for each continuance. Those not marked on the manu-  
script for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid,  
and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to  
those who advertise by the year.  
Distant subscriptions and advertisements must be  
paid in advance, or responsible persons living in the  
county guarantee the settlement of the same.

EVERY DESCRIPTION  
OF  
**PLAIN AND FANCY  
JOB PRINTING,**  
Executed with neatness and de-  
spatch, and on reasonable terms  
for cash, at the Office of the  
"Spirit of Jefferson."  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**BLANKS,**  
Will be kept constantly on hand.

**ISAAC FOUKE,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
PRACTISES in the Superior and Inferior  
Courts of Jefferson, Loudoun, Clarke and  
Berkeley counties, Virginia. All business en-  
trusted to his care will be promptly attended to.—  
Office and residence at Harpers-Ferry.  
August 9, 1844.—2m.

**R. HUME BUTCHER,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.  
ATTENDS the Superior and Inferior Courts  
of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick and Berkeley  
Counties.  
August 2, 1844.—1t.

**LAW OFFICES**  
**A. J. O'BANNON** having permanently set-  
tled in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.,  
will practice in the several Courts of Jefferson,  
Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke Counties. Of-  
fice on Main street, over E. P. Miller's Store and  
opposite the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson."  
July 26, 1844.—2m.

**LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON,**  
**Attorney and Counselor at Law,**  
Will act as agent for persons who have Lands  
in the Virginia Military District in Ohio,  
and will attend to the payment of taxes, and  
the investigation of claims on said lands, and to the  
procurement and defense of suits in the Circuit  
Court of the United States for Ohio, and in the  
State Courts of that State, where the interests of  
the holders of those Lands may be involved.  
Any communications addressed to B. P.  
Washington, Attorney at Law, Charlestown, Jeffer-  
son county, Virginia, in reference to the above,  
will be promptly attended to.  
July 17, 1844.

**S. W. HOAG,**  
**TAILOR,**  
**Duffield's, Jefferson County, Va.,**  
RESPECTFULLY tenders thanks to his pa-  
trons of the past year. They can always  
find him at his post, faithful to them and to himself.  
July 17, 1844.—1t.

**A. & G. W. HOLLAND,**  
**Wholesale and Retail Dealers**  
in  
**Foreign and Domestic**  
**DRY GOODS, &c.**  
Corner of Shenandoah & High streets,  
Harpers-Ferry, Va.  
July 26, 1844.—1y.

**Young Ladies' Boarding School.**  
**ANGERONA SEMINARY.**

THIS School, located in the vicinity of Win-  
chester, and devoted to the instruction of  
Young Ladies in the higher branches of educa-  
tion—designed more particularly as a Boarding  
School, will be resumed again, under the care of  
the subscriber, on the 2nd Monday in September  
next. The general arrangements of the School  
will be the same as when formerly under the care  
of the undersigned, and will embrace a thorough  
course of instruction in all the branches of an En-  
glish, Classical and Ornamental Education. Terms  
and particulars, more immediately interesting to  
parents, furnished on application to the undersig-  
ned, either personally or by letter.  
L. EICHELBERGER.  
Angerona, Aug. 30, 1844.—3m.

**Harpers-Ferry Male and Female**  
**SEMINARY.**

THE third term of this Seminary will com-  
mence (Providence permitting) on Wednes-  
day the 18th inst. (September) in the basement of  
the Presbyterian Church, at 9 o'clock, A. M.—  
The usual studies embraced in an English educa-  
tion, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,  
Geography, Grammar, Natural, Mental, and Moral  
Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, As-  
tronomy, Algebra, Geometry, &c., will be taught  
in the Institution.  
The subscriber being desirous to please his pa-  
trons, pledges himself to do all he can for the ad-  
vancement of his pupils. The terms of tuition  
will be the same as last session. The number of scholars  
limited.  
THOMAS D. HOOVER.  
September 6, 1844.—3t.

N. B.—Latin and Greek will be taught in con-  
nection with English studies. The Seminary  
would have been opened one week earlier if sick-  
ness had not prevented. Terms made known on  
application.  
T. D. H.

**Gentlemen's Finishing Store.**  
THE public are respectfully informed that we  
are having all kinds of goods made up for  
one of the best Tailors in the Union, for Gen-  
tlemen's wear. Coats of all kinds, Pantaloons, ves-  
tiges, &c., made to please, or no sale. Fine Linen  
Summer Frocks Coats will be made to order for  
\$2.50. Call at the store of  
A. & G. W. HOLLAND.  
Harpers-Ferry, July 17, 1844.

Will be neatly packed and sent to a dis-  
tance, on order.  
A. & G. W. H.  
**BLACK OIL VARNISH.** For sale at  
\$1.00 per gallon.  
A. B. M. AINSWORTH.

## SONG OF THE OLD BELL.

"In an old village, amid older hills,  
That close around their verdant walls to guard,  
In the old days of olden times, I dwell,  
Lonely and still, save when the clanging rooks,  
Or my own feeble changes wound the ear  
Of silence in my tower!"

For full five hundred years I've swung  
In my old gray turret high,  
And many a different theme I've sung  
As the time went stealing by.  
I've pealed the chime of a wedding morn;  
The night I have sadly tolled,  
To say that the bride was coming, love-love,  
To sleep in the churchyard mould!

Ding-dong,  
My careless song;  
Merry and true,  
But neither long!

For full five hundred years I've swung  
In my ancient turret high,  
And many a different theme I've sung  
As the time went stealing by.  
I've swelled the joy of a country's pride,  
For a victory far off won,  
Then changed to grief for the brave that died  
Ere my mirth had well begun!

Ding-dong,  
My careless song;  
Merry or sad,  
But neither long!

For full five hundred years I've swung  
In my breezy turret high,  
And many a different theme I've sung  
As the time went stealing by.  
I've chimed the dirge of a nation's grief  
On the death of a dear loved king,  
Then merrily rung for the next young chief,  
As I tolled, I can weep or sing!

Ding-dong,  
My careless song,  
Merry or sad,  
But neither long!

For full five hundred years I've swung  
In my crumbling turret high,  
'Tis time my own dirge I sing,  
And with truth I say I die.  
I never could love the themes they gave  
My tyrannized tongue to tell;  
One moment for earth, the next for grave—  
They have worn out the old church bell!

Ding-dong,  
My careless song;  
Merry or sad,  
And farewell long!

## Political.

### TO THE PEOPLE OF THE 11TH CON- GRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA:

During the remarks I had the honor to submit  
to the great Mass Meeting of your District, near  
Winchester, on the 29th of August, I dwelt to  
some extent upon the bank question. In com-  
menting upon the authority of the beloved and ven-  
erated names of Washington and Madison, in sup-  
port of such an institution, and behind which the  
Whigs now entrench themselves, a fair explaining  
of the particular circumstances under which they  
had given their assent, I then undertook to show  
that Virginia had steadily refused to bow to such  
authority; and that a Whig Assembly, compre-  
hending many of the Whigs now prominent for a  
Bank, not only elected a *well-known anti-Bank*  
*man to the Senate*, so recently as 1834, but actually  
themselves, repudiated the names of Washing-  
ton and Madison by the adoption of the subjoined  
resolutions:

Extract from the Journal of the House of De-  
legates, Tuesday, Feb. 11th, 1834, page 103.

"4. Resolved, That the General Assembly can-  
not sanction the power which has been claimed  
by Congress to establish a United States Bank,  
because, in the opinion of the General Assembly,  
the power is not given to Congress by the Consti-  
tution of the United States."  
Upon this resolution the vote was as follows:

Ayes 97, yeas 27.  
"Noes—Messrs. Drummond, Gilmer, Book-  
er, Southall, Booklet, Myer, Faulkner, Colston,  
Cartmill, Wilson, of B. Turnbull, Dalry,  
Patterson, Bonduant, Mosely, Christian, Wyatt,  
Johnson, Barbour, Wilson, of C. Scott, Jones  
of Elizabeth City and W. Baylor, Ball, Marshall,  
French, Stephenson, of Fayette and Nicholas,  
Payne, Southall, of Giles, Hall, of Giles, Smith,  
of Gloucester, Hall, of Grayson, Spencer, Brown,  
Lewis, Keane, Kinchloe, Hott, Gravelle, Gal-  
laher, Wagner, Harwood, Hoot, of King George,  
Dabney, Duff, Hays, Stollings, Janney, Harrison,  
Kimsbraugh, May, Shepherd, Smith, of Mason  
and Jackson, Kendon, Garland, of M. Billingsly,  
Cooper, McCauley, Buck, Webb, Cabell, Collins,  
Danton, Harrey, McVane, Williams, Hober, of  
Adams, Jones, of Pendleton, Cotes, Swann, Sla-  
vin, Duppy, Shands, Hoot, of Prince William,  
Boothie, Thornton, Moorman, Waterman, Hopkins,  
Bare, Jones, of Shenandoah, Clemons, Griffin,  
Stephenson, of Spotsylvania, Fitzhugh, Crump,  
Pegram, George, McCoy, McCulloch, Hengro-  
ff, Stanger, Cunningham, Brown, and Rutter-  
ford."

"Noes—Messrs. Drummond, Dannon, Garland  
of S. Stewart, McMillin, McGinnis, Barton,  
Hall, of Franklin, Woods, Barton, Gibson, Wat-  
kins, Carey, Vance, Sloan, Mullen, Catlier, Fry,  
Beard, Alexander, Nash, Carroll, McDowell, Dor-  
man, McCullen, and Mayberry."

It must be borne in mind that this resolution  
had been passed by the Senate, and was sub-  
mitted by its own principle and merits to the  
House of Delegates; the vote upon it was taken  
alone, and not upon it in connection with the de-  
posit resolution, and was adopted by a large ma-  
jority of the House. It is not to be forgotten that  
Mr. Leigh lived in Richmond when elected—was  
in daily intercourse, as presumed, with the mem-  
bers who elected him; that the resolution was adopted  
on the 11th of February, 1834, and that on the 18th  
of March following he delivered the following re-  
marks:

"It is known to the Senate," said he, "that  
among the resolutions adopted by the General As-  
sembly of Virginia, during its last session, which  
have heretofore been laid before both houses of  
Congress, there was one declaring the opinion,  
that the Federal Government had no constitutional  
authority to incorporate a National Bank; but it  
is a deliberate, solemn expression of the sense of  
the Legislature, and I have no doubt of the gen-  
eral sense of the people of Virginia on the subject;  
and this with reference to the question of the re-  
newal of the charter of the present Bank of the United  
States. It is known to the Senate, too, that I have  
accepted the trust which a place in this body im-  
posed, with a full knowledge of the resolution to  
which I have adverted. Under these circumstances,  
knowing what was expected of me when I was  
elected, representing the sovereignty of the State,  
and informed as I am, of her opinion and

her will, even, if I should be incapable of so far  
as misrepresenting her to vote for a recharter  
of the Bank of the U. States, for any length of time,  
however short, or with any modifications whatever,  
But, in truth, I concur in the opinion of my con-  
stituents on the constitutional question, and that en-  
tirely and exactly. I have examined the arguments  
for the constitutionality of such a corporation, over  
and over again, deliberately, and, I hope, impar-  
tially; and I am quite sure the opinion I have formed  
is the result of my best judgment."

Now will it be pretended that Mr. Leigh did not  
understand the character and principle of the re-  
solution, upon which he commented, or the wish  
and intention of the General Assembly?

As I anticipated, Mr. John S. Gallaher, the  
Senator of the Winchester District, palpably im-  
plicated in this resolution, undertakes in the  
"Free Press," of the 5th inst. what is termed "a  
correction,"—viz:

"HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—Jan. 15, 1834.

"After the adoption of the resolutions, censur-  
ing the Removal of the Deposites from the Bank  
of the United States, for which resolutions Messrs.  
Faulkner, Colston, Barton, Janney, Gallaher, &c.  
had voted—

A motion was made by Mr. Gilmer to amend  
the report of the committee, by inserting before  
the last resolution, the following—

"Resolved, That it is not lawfully intended to  
give any implied sanction to the power which has  
been claimed by Congress, to establish a United  
States Bank."

Whereupon, a motion was made by Mr. Steven-  
son, of Spotsylvania, to amend the said amend-  
ment, by substituting therefor the following:

"Resolved, That the General Assembly of Vir-  
ginia cannot sanction the power which has been  
claimed by Congress to establish a United States  
Bank, because, in the opinion of this General As-  
sembly, that power is not given to Congress by the  
Constitution of the United States, as has been fre-  
quently and solemnly declared by the General As-  
sembly." Ayes 72, yeas 57.

And the question being put upon the said amend-  
ment to the amendment of Mr. Gilmer, was deter-  
mined in the affirmative. Ayes 72, yeas 57.

Ayes—Messrs. Banks, (Speaker), Poulson,  
Southall, Preston, Wilson, of Botetourt, McMillan,  
Turnbull, Dalry, Patterson, Bonduant, Samuel,  
Christian, Johnson, Wyatt, Scott, Baylor, Payne,  
Helms, Gibson, Smith, of Frederick, Hale, of Giles,  
Watkins, Hall, of Grayson, Bruce, Sloan, Keane,  
Kinchloe, Hollenbeck, Vager, Harwood, Hoot, of  
King George, Carter, Duff, Hays, Stollings, Kin-  
brough, May, Shepherd, Garland, of Mecklenburg,  
Billingsly, Cooper, McCauley, Buck, Webb, Watts,  
Harvey, Epes, Williams, Robertson, Adams, Cotes,  
Swann, Slavin, Carroll, Duppy, Shands, Hopkins,  
M. Mullen, Bare, Jones, of Shenandoah, Clemons,  
Griffin, Stephenson, of Spotsylvania, Fitzhugh, Pe-  
gram, George, McCoy, McCulloch, Hengroff, Stanger,  
Cunningham, Brown and Rutterford."

Nays—Messrs. Drummond, Gilmer, Booker,  
Garland, of Amhurst, Stuart, Michie, Mayse, Pale,  
Faulkner, Colston, Cartmill, McGinnis, Mosby,  
Barton, Barbour, Wilson, of Cumberland, Jones, of  
B. Z. City and Warwick, Marshall, Ball, French,  
Voores, Barton, Cary, Spencer, Sims, Vance, Mc-  
Ken, Catlier, Hott, Gravelle, Gregory, Gallaher, Fry,  
Dabney, Janney, Bear, Harrison, Smith, of Mason  
and Jackson, Kennon, Alexander, Cabell, Collins,  
Danton, Parrott, McVane, Jones, of Pendleton,  
Nash, Woodhouse, Hoot, of Prince William,  
Boothie, Thornton, McDowell, Dorman, Moore-  
man, Waterman, Crump and Mayberry.—57.

He says, "the question of the constitutionality  
of the said resolution (of Mr. Gilmer) as amended  
(by Mr. Stevenson), was decided in the affirma-  
tive—Ayes 76, yeas 53.

"Among the yeas, Messrs. Gilmer, Southall,  
Gibson and Smith, of Frederick, Vager, Watkins,  
of Gloucester, McDowell, &c."

"Among the yeas, Messrs. Faulkner, Colston,  
Barton, J. S. Barbour, Vager, Mullen, Botts, Gre-  
gory, Gallaher, Janney, Nash, &c."

"A motion was made by Mr. Colston, that the  
said resolutions, as amended, be postponed in fi-  
nitely, but the House adjourned without taking the  
question."

"See Journal, pages 100 and 101."

"Here are two distinct votes, in both of which  
Messrs. Faulkner, Colston, Gallaher, &c., are  
recorded in the negative, and the question to  
decide a bank unconstitutional."

Now, this is a perfect non sequitur. The ques-  
tion was not upon the constitutionality of a United  
States Bank, but upon the amendment of Mr.  
Gallaher's resolution. Mr. Gilmer, well known as  
anti-bank, voted against the amendment because,  
as I presume, he did not wish the deposit resolu-  
tions embarrassed by the bank question, and for  
the same reason, Mr. Leigh voted against the resolu-  
tion as amended.

But Mr. Gallaher says,  
"On the 16th, Mr. Colston having withdrawn  
his motion to postpone indefinitely, it was renewed  
by Mr. Wilson, of Botetourt, and decided in the  
negative—ayes 36, yeas 96."

"Among the yeas—Messrs. Faulkner, Colston,  
Janney, Gallaher, Wager, &c."

So, Mr. Gallaher voted against indefinitely post-  
poning a resolution against which he had voted  
and to which he was opposed!!!

Again, he says, "On the 17th, the subject was  
resumed, and Mr. Gilmer made an intellectual mo-  
tion to recommit the resolutions, (with a view to  
separate the Deposits and the Charter questions.)"

"On the 18th Mr. Rutherford of Richmond  
moved to recommit the resolutions, with a  
view to separate them. Negative—ayes 65, yeas  
65."

Mr. Gallaher does not inform us how he voted  
upon these efforts to separate the bank and de-  
posit questions; of course I presume against them!

"According to Mr. Gallaher, 'The following are  
the resolutions, as they finally passed the House  
of Delegates:'

"Whereas, it is deemed essential by the Gen-  
eral Assembly of Virginia, that the power to levy  
taxes, appropriate money, and control the public  
revenue, should be made to abide, in practice,  
where alone it has been confided by our Constitu-  
tion in the immediate representatives of the peo-  
ple; and whereas, an experience of the actual op-  
eration of government demonstrates that the as-  
sumption and exercise, by them, of unauthorized  
powers, become precedents, if silently acquiesced  
in, for progressive and still greater encroachments;  
Therefore,

important discretion for which it was made solely  
responsible to Congress: Deploring as this Gen-  
eral Assembly does, that interference illegal and  
unconstitutional, and firmly persuaded that no na-  
tion ever long maintained its freedom which sur-  
rendered to or permitted to be grasped by the same  
hand, a power over the purse and the sword:

"Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be  
instructed, and our Representatives be requested,  
to adopt prompt and efficient measures to remedy  
the evil occasioned by the late unauthorized as-  
sumption of power by the President over the pub-  
lic moneys of the U. States."

"Resolved, That the General Assembly of Vir-  
ginia cannot sanction the power which has been  
claimed by Congress to establish a United States  
Bank, because, in the opinion of this General As-  
sembly, that power is not given to Congress by the  
Constitution of the United States, as has been fre-  
quently and solemnly declared by the General As-  
sembly of Virginia."

"Resolved, That the General Assembly do not  
intend by the declaration of their opinion in regard  
to the unconstitutionality of the Bank of the United  
States, to modify, or in any manner to impair,  
the force of their disapprobation of the withold-  
ing and withdrawing of the public deposits."

"Resolved, That the Governor of this com-  
monwealth be requested to transmit a copy of these  
resolutions to each of our Senators and Represen-  
tatives in the Congress of the United States."

Now, I ask Mr. Gallaher, did he not vote for all  
and each of these resolutions separately. And if  
so, was it necessary for him to vote for the 4th re-  
solution, against his conviction, to carry the rest  
of the series.

Mr. Gallaher says:—  
"The resolutions were sent to the Senate, and  
were there debated for about three weeks. They  
were returned, with the following substitute:

"SENATE'S RESOLUTIONS."  
"BY WAY OF SUBSTITUTE."

"On Tuesday the 12th of February, 1834, the  
Resolutions of the House were returned from the  
Senate, with amendments as follows:

"Preamble, to the end of the last resolution, and  
insert in lieu thereof the following:

"The General Assembly of Virginia deem it  
of the utmost importance, that the power to  
control the public revenue should be made to  
abide, in practice, where it has been invested by  
the Constitution in the immediate representa-  
tives of the people, and of the States in Congress  
assembled; and all experience of the practical  
operation of governments has proved, that arbitrary  
assumptions of power by them, or any officer of  
them, if silently acquiesced in, become precedents  
for further and still greater acts of usurpation:—  
therefore,

"1. Resolved, That our Senators in Congress  
be instructed, and our Representatives be request-  
ed, to use their best exertions to procure the adop-  
tion of proper measures for restoring the public  
moneys to the Bank of the United States, or at least,  
for causing them to be deposited therein for the  
future, according to the direction and stipulation  
of the act of Congress chartering the said bank; if,  
at any time of their action on the subject the said  
bank, and in their opinion, a safe depository of the  
public treasure."

"2. Resolved, That the General Assembly can-  
not recognize as constitutional the power which  
has been claimed by Congress to establish a United  
States Bank, because, in the opinion of the Gen-  
eral Assembly, as they have heretofore solemnly  
declared, that power is not given to Congress by  
the Constitution of the United States."

"3. Resolved, That our Senators in Congress  
be instructed, and our Representatives be request-  
ed, to use their best exertions to procure the adop-  
tion of proper measures for restoring the public  
moneys to the Bank of the United States, or at least,  
for causing them to be deposited therein for the  
future, according to the direction and stipulation  
of the act of Congress chartering the said bank; if,  
at any time of their action on the subject the said  
bank, and in their opinion, a safe depository of the  
public treasure."

"4. Resolved, That the General Assembly can-  
not recognize as constitutional the power which  
has been claimed by Congress to establish a United  
States Bank, because, in the opinion of the Gen-  
eral Assembly, as they have heretofore solemnly  
declared, that power is not given to Congress by  
the Constitution of the United States."

"5. Resolved, That the General Assembly do  
not intend by the declaration of their opinion in  
regard to the unconstitutionality of the Bank of  
the United States, to qualify, or in any manner to  
impair, the force of their disapprobation of the  
withholding and withdrawing of the public de-  
posits."

"6. Resolved, That the Governor of this com-  
monwealth be requested to transmit a copy of these  
resolutions to each of our Senators and Represen-  
tatives in the Congress of the United States."

Mr. Gallaher then gives the  
Proceedings on the 4th Resolution, returned from  
the Senate.

"After the three first amendments of the Sen-  
ate (not varying the principle of either,) were con-  
curred in, the 4th resolution was read as follows:

"Resolved, That the General Assembly cannot  
recognize as constitutional the power which has  
been claimed by Congress to establish a United  
States Bank, because, in the opinion of the Gen-  
eral Assembly, as they have heretofore solemnly  
declared, that power is not given to Congress by  
the Constitution of the United States."

"A motion was made by Mr. Watkins, to amend  
the same by adding thereto the following:

"And that our Senators in Congress be instruct-  
ed, and our Representatives be requested, to use  
their best efforts to prevent the re-charter of the  
Bank of the United States."

"Whereupon, a motion was made by Mr. Jan-  
ney to amend the said amendment offered by Mr.  
Watkins, by inserting at the end thereof, 'upon  
the grounds of its unconstitutionality, and that  
they be further instructed to vote against the es-  
tablishment of any other bank.'

"Any question being put upon the said  
amendment proposed by Mr. Janney, was deter-  
mined in the affirmative. Ayes 76, yeas 47."

"[Among the negatives, Messrs. Faulkner, Col-  
ston, Barton, Gibson, Vane, Sloan, Mullen, Gal-  
laher, Wager, Janney, McDowell, &c.] See Jour-  
nal, p. 169."

He then says:  
"Here is another distinct negative to the decla-  
ration that the Bank was unconstitutional, in which  
my position is clearly defined."

Now, I ask it if the fact? Does not the resolu-  
tion contain all in denunciation of a Bank that  
could have been required. Mr. Watkins' amend-  
ment does not touch the constitutional question,  
it was a mere instruction. Mr. Janney's was en-  
tirely superfluous and ought to have been voted  
down. How then does voting against a superflu-

ous amendment contain "another distinct nega-  
tive to the declaration that the bank was unconsti-  
tutional," when in the next breath Mr. Gallaher  
voted for the said 4th Resolution.

"Resolved, That the General Assembly cannot  
recognize as constitutional the power which has  
been claimed by Congress to establish a United  
States Bank, because, in the opinion of the Gen-  
eral Assembly, as they have heretofore solemnly  
declared, that power is not given to Congr. as by  
the Constitution of the United States."

He says, "The question then recurred upon the  
adoption of the said fourth resolution contained  
in the Senate's said amendment, and was deter-  
mined in the affirmative. Ayes 77, yeas 27."

The voters' names have been given.  
He says, "If the reader will examine the 4th  
Resolution of the House, involving the principle,  
and also examine all the amendments offered to it  
at different times, and notice that we were com-  
pelled at last to choose between alternative propositions,  
(both of which were carried against our recorded  
votes,) there will be no difficulty in ascertaining  
the opinions of myself and associates."

Now, this is most precious! The 4th Resolu-  
tion distinctly affirms the unconstitutionality of a  
United States Bank. What was the alternative  
proposition Mr. Gallaher alludes to, containing a  
different principle, I am yet to know. How was  
Mr. Gallaher compelled to vote for the 4th Resolu-  
tion? Could he not have said no, as well as  
aye? The 3 first resolutions as amended by the  
Senate, were promptly agreed to by the House,  
and then the 4th came up and after the amend-  
ments offered were voted down, the question was  
upon the passage of the resolution as sent to the  
House from the Senate; and for this resolution  
without necessity, without compulsion, and of his  
own free will Mr. John S. Gallaher, Senator for  
the Winchester District, voted, and that too,  
officially, and in public, against what he now says  
was his unquestioned opinion!!! He says, "I was  
always a Bank man, and gave no vote inconsis-  
tent with that opinion." Of this the public  
can now judge.

Mr. Gallaher says, "As to myself, individually,  
it is of little importance about my consistency."—  
This may be true with him, and he is welcome to  
the comfort that such a reflection seems to afford  
him.

Mr. Gallaher in conclusion says,  
"I suppose Mr. Smith's chief purpose was to  
bear upon Mr. Leigh, who declared his concurrence  
with the Legislature in their opinion about the  
Bank."

In this, Mr. Gallaher is entirely mistaken. I  
do not wish or desire "to bear upon Mr. Leigh,"  
for I believe his opinion upon the Bank question  
yet unchanged. But my purpose was to show  
that many of the Virginia Whig politicians of the  
present day, now loud and boisterous for a Bank,  
recently, under the highest responsibilities and the  
most solemn sanctions known to the public ser-  
vant, declared themselves against one, in con-  
fession with such sentiments, elected to the Sen-  
ate of the United States to represent in part the  
sovereignty of Virginia, and to act upon the Bank  
subject; a man known to be hostile to such an in-  
stitution; and thereby did all in their power to  
defeat the recharter of the United States Bank,  
scouting and repudiating the authority of the names  
of Washington and Madison as worthless and of  
non-effect; but which authority they ring through  
all the limits of the Commonwealth, as omni-  
potent and conclusive.

Far be it from me to do any man injustice. I  
have no occasion so to do, thank God, for the ac-  
complishment of any purpose, I entertain. But I  
have a right to call public men, to the bar of pub-  
lic opinion, and there strip them of that moral pow-  
er without which they cannot accomplish those  
party ends, which I believe, before man and God,  
to be fatal to the prosperity of my country—to  
public liberty—and to the happiness of mankind.

I write, fellow citizens, in great haste, within  
an hour of my start for the Charlottesville Con-  
vention, without the Journal of the House of De-  
legates, and am compelled to rely upon Mr. Gallaher's  
address for most of the proceedings I here present  
you. These circumstances may involve me in  
error, of which however, I am not aware; but they  
will also, I trust, secure me your indulgence if I  
should have blundered; of which, however, I en-  
ertain no fears.

I am, Gentlemen, with great respect,  
Your fellow citizen,  
W. M. SMITH.

A GRAPHIC SKETCH.

We find the following in the American Travel-  
ler of July 18, 1834—a paper that, like neutrals  
generally, has leaned clear over to Clayism.

"This was written, however, when the editor had  
no idea that this same James K. Polk would ever  
be a candidate for the Presidency."

LION, JAMES K. POLK OF TENNESSEE.

The Speaker of the House is, considering the high  
station he occupies, a young man; his age is be-  
tween forty and forty-five. In his person he is  
rather spare, and about five feet nine inches in  
height. His hair is dark, with a slight sprinkling  
of gray about the temples. His countenance is  
expressive, and except when something occurs to  
disturb his equanimity, is indicative of good na-  
ture, and very often lighted up with a smile.

His eyes are bright and searching, and an excite-  
ment within is more visible through them, than  
through those of almost any other individual with-  
in my knowledge. As a debator, on the floor of  
the House, he always acquires himself well; en-  
ergy and readiness of apprehension are his charac-  
teristics, and as the Chairman of the Commit-  
tee on Ways and Means, he had ample opportuni-  
ty to call all his efforts into requisition. Any sub-  
ject which he undertakes to investigate, he en-  
ters into with all his powers; and it is never left  
until he has exhausted the subject.